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MR. MCGRATH ON THE HAGUE AWARD

Says Newfoundland Government Will Continue Modus Vivendi.

P. T. McGrath, Newfoundland's fishing authority in a signed dispatch sent out from St. John's, N. F., says:

"The Newfoundland government has decided, in view of the decision of the Hague Tribunal coming so late the present autumn, to allow the winter herring fishery on the West Coast to be carried out this season on the same basis as in recent years—that is to say, American vessels will be allowed to buy these fish from our own people on the conditions laid down by our government.

"These are that the Americans shall obtain permits, or licenses, to purchase the fish which are granted free by our department of fisheries, but under the terms of which the Americans agree to pay not less than \$1.25 a barrel for the herrings, to use a standard measure prescribed by the department, to obey the colonial fishery regulations and to give bonds not to land the herrings at St. Pierre-Miquelon on the way back or to sell them to any French vessel, the object of this clause being to prevent the French from securing 'bait' for their cod-fish on the Grand Banks, for which purposes herring are largely used.

"This clause is most stringently enforced, because of the importance of our bait law, and one Yankee skipper who disregarded it some few years ago, had eventually to take a special trip to St. John's and make peace with the authorities paying a \$400 fine as well, before he could risk his vessel entering our waters again.

Conditions the Same as Under the Modus Vivendi.

"The foregoing arrangement was the one under which the herring fishery was conducted for many years to the satisfaction of the fishermen on both sides who were actively engaged in it, until in 1905 Premier Bond, despairing of his efforts to secure reciprocity otherwise, tried the effect of cancelling this compact and restricting the Americans solely to the liber-

ties which the treaty of 1818 conferred on them.

"They in their turn tried to circumvent him by hiring Newfoundlanders outside the three-mile limit to supplement their crews to the point where they could fish for herrings themselves successfully—because the business as conducted here calls for large crews—and when he attempted to enact a measure which would forbid colonists hiring themselves outside the three-mile limit, they protested so vigorously that the imperial government vetoed his measure and concluded a modus vivendi which practically allowed a continuance of the fishery on the terms above detailed.

"This modus vivendi was renewed from year to year and now the Morris government feels that the best interests of the colony will be served most effectively by 'hastening slowly' in dealing with the future of this fishery under the new conditions which the Hague award will create.

"Simultaneously with this decision of the Colonial governments, (with and American governments, (with the concurrence of Canada and Newfoundland) have agreed to postpone for six months the selection of national commissioners to co-operate with Dr. Hoeck, the Dutch fishery commissioner, as a subsidiary tribunal, to pronounce upon the 'reasonableness' of the fishery regulations enforced by Newfoundland and by Canada against Americans fishing in the treaty waters of the North Atlantic coast under the terms of the treaty of 1818 as interpreted by the Hague award."

It is to be noted that Mr. McGrath neglects to mention that one of the terms of the last modus vivendi, was that it is to remain in force until the full and complete award on the Hague Tribunal is made and that award is certainly not full and complete until the decision of the commission on the present Newfoundland regulations is made and presented to the Tribunal and accepted by it and made part of its award.

POSITION A PÉRILOUS ONE.

Portland Boat Fisherman Says Wednesday Was Hard Day on Water.

Mel Darling of South Portland, Me., a hardy boat fisherman, says he has been in some pretty ticklish positions before, but taken altogether he thinks Wednesday was the worst day he ever spent on the water. With a moderate breeze prevailing he started out early in the morning for the fishing grounds alone in a 22-foot Hampton boat, dropping his anchor about three miles southeast of the Cape Elizabeth lightship. The wind freshened up considerably during the forenoon until at noon time it was blowing a perfect gale and the boat commenced to drag, and before Darling could get up anchor and make a start for home away went about six inches of the stem of his boat and taking with it anchor and 40 fathoms of new rope. To add to his discomfort his motor at first refused to work, the boat all the while drifting to sea, but finally the difficulty was overcome and a start made for the city, but it was four long hours before the exhausted fisherman succeeded in reaching Portland pier. Exposed to the fierce wind, with the biting spray flying over him all the way into port and at times almost swamping his boat, Darling was almost frozen stiff when he reached the wharf and for half an hour was perched around the boiler at Daggett's fish store before he got fairly thawed out.

SCH. ADDIE M. STORY DISABLED.

Reached Portland With Sails Badly Torn and in Poor Condition.

The fishing schooner Addie M. Story belonging to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company of this city, put into Portland on Wednesday in distress. For several weeks the schooner has been sailing along the Maine coast buying salt fish to be taken to Gloucester, and a few days ago with only two men on board to handle a 61 ton schooner a start was made for the home port. Her sails being in poor condition were notified to withstand the strong winds that have swept the coast at different times the past week, and as a result the schooner limped into port Wednesday with her foresail and jumbo torn to ribbons, and the rest of her outfit in none too good condition. Her Gloucester owners were notified of her condition and a new suit of sails will be shipped to her.

Lunenburg Fish Notes.

Sch. Warren G. Winters is in port from the banks, with 250 quintals of fish.

Sch. Algoma, sailed Saturday for Riverport to load fish for Lunenburg.

Sch. Atlas, Naas, arrived here Saturday from LaHave with a cargo of dry fish for Zwicker & Co., Limited.

Sch. Nikola, Zinck, will load coal at Sydney for Newfoundland. From the latter place she will load fish for Barbados.

Sch. Gladys B. Smith, Capt. Joseph Westhaver, is here from the banks with 300 quintals of fish. Her captain reports that at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 4th inst., while at anchor on the banks and during a heavy gale, a large French bark drifted down on him, and that in order to save life and property, he was compelled to cut away his hawser. Capt. Westhaver says there is plenty of fish and bait on the grounds, but the weather is very boisterous and unfavorable.

The auxiliary sch. Advocate, Hermann, is loading dry fish at J. B. Young's for Halifax.

One of the traps at Eastern Point had 400 mackerel on Saturday.

Cape Breton Fish Notes.

Mr. Rupert G. Swickson, a prominent merchant of Aspy Bay, speaking of the fish situation, stated that although the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador were practically a failure this season, this was not the case with the fisheries on the Cape Breton north shore. They were fairly good.

At Neil's Harbor the cod catch had not been as large as in former years, but had been considered fairly good. Herring was not very plentiful, not more than enough for bait being caught. Mackerel were very scarce very few having been caught this season. The haddock haul had been good, however, a large catch having been registered. The lobster was perhaps the biggest in years, the packers having shipped large quantities this season.

On the whole, said Mr. Swickson, the fisheries along the north shore have been fairly good, although the catch in certain kinds of fish have not been very large, it was balanced by the large catches in others.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

Members Announced Who Will Decide Fishery Questions.

Part of the award of The Hague arbitration tribunal, in the Newfoundland fisheries case consisted in a reference of certain questions to a committee of experts. These are questions on which the court did not consider itself competent to give a decision without the assistance of expert advice.

The Fisheries Convention made last year between the British and United States governments contains provision for the appointment of such a committee, and in accordance with this provision and with the award of The Hague tribunal, the committee has now been nominated.

The United States government will be represented by Dr. Hugh H. Smith, deputy commissioner of fisheries.

The British representative on the committee will be Hon. Donald Morrison, K. C., Minister of Justice in Sir Edward Morrison's government. Mr. Morrison does not possess expert knowledge of the technical side of the fisheries question, but he knows its legal aspects, and his advice in the matter has already been of great assistance to the Newfoundland government.

The third member will be Dr. Hoeck, scientific adviser of fisheries of The Netherlands.

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FRENCH FISHING VESSEL LOST.

Part of Crew of Former Gloucester Vessel Drowned.

A despatch from St. Pierre, Miquelon, reports that seven men, including the captain, are missing, following the loss of the French fishing schooner St. Pairaise, 25 miles off St. Pierre. Thirteen men were saved.

News of the wreck became known today when the 13 survivors reached Miquelon island. They had been rowing in their dories for 36 hours.

The St. Pairaise, which is owned in Granville, France, was coming to Miquelon from the Grand Banks. When about 25 miles off St. Pierre on Tuesday night she struck some floating wreckage. A great hole was torn in the vessel and she sank quickly.

The 13 men who escaped were able to launch their dories, but saw no sign of their captain or six comrades, and it is believed that they were drowned.

The St. Pairaise was built at Essex in 1885, and was formerly sch. Bessie M. Wells of this port. She registered 53 tons net, and was owned by E. Fontaine of Granville, France.

Sch. Bessie M. Wells was one of the best known vessels of the Gloucester fleet a score of years ago and sold to parties in St. Pierre, Miquelon in 1898.

FISH NOT ENOUGH USED AS FOOD

English Authority Shows Wherein It Contains Nutritive Qualities.

Comparative Cheapness a Great Point in Its Favor.

The twenty-fifth annual conference of the Sanitary Inspectors Association was held at Fishmongers' hall in London recently, when the members were extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers by the prime warden, Bryan Durant, and the presidential address was delivered by Sir James Crichton-Browne, who spoke upon "Food and Fish Supply."

In his address of welcome, Mr. Durant said that for upwards of 400 years the Fishmongers' Company had been inspectors of food, and consequently it would have been impossible to choose a more fitting place than Fishmongers' Hall in which to hold a conference of sanitary inspectors. Owing to the high prices reigning for food generally, it was the earnest desire of the company to make the cost of fish as low as possible. Fish hitherto had not figured largely in the diet of the nation, and this was due partly to the lack of appreciation of its food value and partly to inefficient means of distribution. As a result of the action of the company and of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Society, there had already been an increase in the demand for the coarser kinds of fish, and if that demand continued, it would be for the benefit and improvement of the health of the masses in this country.

Importance of Fish as Regular Article of Diet.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in his address on "Food and Fish Supply" laid great stress upon the importance of including fish among the regular articles of diet. The races on the coasts of northern Europe and Asia (he said) nourish themselves on fish, almost exclusively, but the Latin and Saxon races consume a relatively small amount of it, and the people of the fish-begirt island have not yet availed themselves as fully as they might do in the contents of the larder of the deep. From a physiological point of view, fish is the next best thing to meat. It contains protein and fat; protein, the only constituent of food which is able to repair the waste of the tissues, and fat, one of the two important constituents of the food which supply the energy that enables a man to do his work. There are fat

fish, like salmon and eel, containing much fat, and lean fish, like cod and haddock, containing little; but all fish seem to contain a much more equal proportion of protein, ranging from 22 per cent. in salmon to 14.2 per cent. in flounder.

As a source of building material, fish, taken as a whole, weight for weight, is somewhat inferior to meat, owing to the smaller amount of protein it contains (lean meat gives 18.36 per cent. of protein), and its nutritive value as a source of energy varies with the amount of fat it contains. Salmon is in this respect equal to lean meat, but the lean fish, which contains less fat and more water, have to take a lower place. It has been calculated that 1 1/2 lbs. of cod is equal in nutritive value to one pound of lean beef, but cod is much cheaper than beef, and where it can be bought at 3d or 4d. a pound it is an exceedingly good investment from a nutritive point of view.

The waste in fish, in the form of skin, bones, fins, etc., is greater than that in meat in bones, gristle, tendon, etc., and this must be carefully borne in mind in reckoning the supplies of fish necessary for families, institutions or large bodies of men. The waste on

meat is calculated at fifteen per cent. of the whole, while that on fish is said to average twenty-six per cent., being 19.2 per cent. for skate, 22 per cent. for mackerel, and as much as 40.9 per cent. on whiting.

Then the greater richness of fish in gelatin causes it to lose more in boiling than meat does, but allowing for all this the cheaper kinds of fish at present prices are a more economical food than meat. Whoever has seen those bands of Aberdeen lasses who come down to Yarmouth and Lowestoft with the herring, must realize that the mainly fish diet to which they adhere is capable of producing fine specimens of robust and blooming womanhood.

Market Value of Fish No Criterion of Its Value.

The market price of fish is no criterion of its nutritive value. A pound of sole may cost 1s. 6d., while a pound of haddock, containing quite as much nutriment, may be bought for 3d. Scarcity, taste, fashion regulate the market, and I would say, prejudice also, for there are certain kinds of fish

that have somewhat fallen into comparative disrepute, such as hake, sprats saith, and conger eel, which give a very high return in nutriment for the prices at which they are quoted. At the Cookery Exhibition in London last year the first prize was awarded, on gastronomical grounds, to a dish of sprats that cost 4d. "The average herring," says Dr. Robert Hutchinson, our greatest English authority on foods, "contains about 15 grammes of edible protein (nearly half an ounce) and from 5 to 10 grammes of fat, and it has been truly remarked by Dr. Smith that the despised bloater offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food, and two salt herrings contain as much animal protein as need enter into the daily dietary of an ordinary working man." Salted white fish also ranks high as cheap nutriment.

A great deal depends, of course, upon cooking and speaking upon this subject, Sir James continued:

Fried fish is, from the nutritive point of view, one of the best forms in which fish can be presented. Its greater richness in gelatine causes fish, as I have said, to lose more in boiling than meat does, but its sudden exposure to a high temperature causing surface caking retains this in its substance, and also those extractives which give their typical flavors to all the different kinds of animal foods. These extractives are less abundant in fish than in meat, and thus fish, or, at any rate, some kinds of it, are comparatively tasteless, but much may be done by skilful cooking to develop and enhance the natural flavor of fish. Frying and browning bring out flavors in fish agreeable to most palates, and apart from these there are countless ways of adding agreeable flavors to fish. These may be added in preparation for cooking, as in many seasoned dishes, or after cooking in the form of sauces. The art of preparing savory gravies and sauces for fish should form an essential part of the cook's education, and every woman should be a cook more or less. Let the meal be well prepared; that is a matter of great importance, for the unpopularity of the fish dinner is due, not to its inherent demerits, but to the indignity with which it is so often treated in the kitchen. It is not to be wondered at that diners turn with aversion from a sloppy mess and stodgy sauce. They would greedily partake of a carefully-cooked and well dressed fish meal.

Fish Diet a Preventive of Tuberculosis

If only an abundant supply of cheap fish could be brought within the reach of the less well-to-do classes an improvement would soon be apparent in the health of the nation. Tuberculosis, Sir James Crichton-Browne pointed out, is rare in the well-fed, but exceedingly common in the starved, whether their starvation is due to poverty, to indigestion, to disease, or to alcoholism, interfering with nitrogen nutrition. It rages among the underfed poor in all quarters of the globe, and one successful means of cure is forced feeding with nitrogen, the patients being stuffed with animal food to the limit of their digestive power. Like beri-beri, tuberculosis attacks almost exclusively those who have been somewhat reduced to physiological pauperism.

The comparative immunity of Jewish children from tuberculosis must be attributed, perhaps, in some measure to ethnic characteristics, and to several special features in their habits of life; but the large extent to which fish enters into Jewish dietary, and especially into that of the children, must be noted in this connection.

There can be no question that a substantial addition to the food of those people in this country who are living in primary poverty, and whose earnings are insufficient to obtain the minimum amount necessary for the maintenance of full physical efficiency, would be protective against tuberculosis, and contribute to a still further reduction in its prevalence. And there can be no question further, that that addition would be thus protective generally in proportion to its protein contents. To render fishfoods, rich in protein, accessible to the very poor would be to take another step—and he believed a long one—towards the abolition of the great white plague; and they must, therefore, very earnestly wish success to the project of the Fishmongers' Company to bring cheap fish food within the reach of our poorer classes, and to awaken them to a sense of its utility.

Inspectors Alert to See That Fish Supply Is Sound.

Above all else it is essential that the fish should be perfectly sound, and to ensure this the inspectors of the Fishmongers' Company are ever alert. During last year at Billingsgate, out of 248,075 tons of fish delivered, 946 tons were seized by the officials of the company as unsound and unfit for human food, and much illness, and perhaps some mortality was thereby prevented. The amount condemned was considerable, but behind it there was probably another considerable amount still more objectionable held back, but which would have reached the market, but the salutary dread that exists of the operations of this company, which is not only a praise to those that do well, but a terror to evil-doers.

The address was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. J. Roberts, chief inspector to the Fishmongers' Company at Billingsgate, read a paper upon the identification and inspection of marketable fishes. He spoke of the characteristics by which various kinds of fishes might be recognized, and, in order that his remarks might be the better understood, he had had a number of fishes brought to the hall. It was not always possible, he said, to judge of the freshness of fish by the smell. Sometimes a fish that was barely dead might have an unpleasant odor on account of the slime around the body. The danger from disease being carried to fishes by flies was not as great as might be expected, for the scales of a fish were like a coat of mail, which he did not think any bacteria could penetrate. There was, of course, danger from flies when the fish was slit open and exposed.

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NEWS FROM THE NORTH BAY MACKEREL SEINING FLEET.

Report of Recent Good Day's Fishing By Vessels Confirmed.

Fleet Detained at Souris Six Days By Heavy Blow.

Capt. Fred W. Carritt, who has been to the North Bay on a mackerel trip as one of the crew of sch. Georgia, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, arrived home last night. He gives a very interesting account of the recent doings of the fleet there and confirms the recent Times report as to the catches of the various vessels of the fleet.

Capt. Carritt says that as recently reported in the Times, several vessels of the fleet did get a big day's fishing, the vessels being at the time about seven miles north by east from East Point. The fish raised well and in one set around they took 91 barrels and other crafts there, schs. Diana, Monarch and Pinta, all got a good day's work. The captain says that it was evident there was a big body of fish there, and that had the good weather continued every one of the crafts would have got a trip right there.

Fleet Prevented From Following Fish By Heavy Gale.

But it came on to blow heavy and the fleet went into Souris and laid there for six days, and all the time it blew steadily and too hard to go out. Capt. Carritt then went to visit his folks at Alberton, P. E. I., and for seven days or more the blow continued so that the fleet had still no chance to get out and have another try.

After they did get out, they evidently did not raise the fish again, for, while on the way home he heard that they had all gone down off Sidney and were finding no fish there.

Capt. Carritt says there is no doubt but what there was a big body of mackerel in the bay and that but for the breeze coming on when it did that most of the vessels would no doubt have secured full fares.

Mackerel Reported Schooling Freely at Different Points.

In talking with some of the well posted fishermen of Prince Edward Island, he was told that they had seen no fish schooling around the island for several years, but that fish could be raised almost every season all along the shore.

At Alberton he met one well informed man who told him that he had two brothers who went every fishing season to the Seven Islands and they reported that every season and this season in particular, the mackerel school- ed freely there in July and August.

Capt. Carritt says that the fish taken were of the finest quality. They would go about 110 count to the salted barrel and were white and very fat, so fat that they would break while being ploughed. Every vessel ploughed her fish and the skippers and crews were taking the finest possible care of them, as they realized that it paid to do so. When he left the Georgia that craft had 112 headed salted barrels of fish.

ONE CARGO CURED FISH.

Only Arrival at This Port the Past 24 Hours.

There have been no fishing arrivals at this port during the past 24 hours, the only thing which resembled a trip being a cargo of cured fish, brought up by the down east freighter Mabel, from Orr's Island.

Quite a number of the market boats and pollockers are down from Boston some of them for bait and others for harbor.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mabel, Orr's Island, Me., 700 qtls. cured fish.

Torchers, Essex river, 45 bbls. fresh herring.

Italian boats, Annisquam river, 4 bbls. fresh tinker mackerel.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, via Boston.

Sch. Yankee, shore.

Sch. M. Madeleine, shore.

Sch. Valentinna, via Boston.

Sch. Julietta, shore.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, shore.

Sch. Actor, shore.

Sch. Mabel Bryson, shore.

Sch. Winnifred, via Boston.

Sch. Rebecca, shore.

Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.

Sch. Vesta, shore.

Sch. Emily Sears, shore.

Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.

Sch. Jennie H. Gilbert, shore.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, via Boston.

Sch. Good Luck, via Boston.

Sch. Mary A. Gleason, via Boston.

Sch. Emily Sears, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Jennie H. Gilbert, netting.

Sch. Essex, Newfoundland frozen squid.

Sch. Fannie A. Smith, Newfoundland, frozen squid.

Sch. Corsair, Newfoundland, frozen squid.

Sch. Paragon, halibuting.

Sch. Teazer, halibuting.

Sch. Susan and Mary, haddocking.

Sch. Georgianna, pollocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Eastern double dory salt handline cod, \$3.87½ per cwt. for large and \$3.55 for mediums.

Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Bank halibut 11 cents per lb. right through for white and gray.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.

Swordfish, 14 cts. per lb.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.65 per cwt.; medium, \$1.25; snappers, 50 cents.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.15 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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SCH. GOOD LUCK LOST SAILS.

Received Other Damage in Northwest-
er of Tuesday.

While all the vessels that were out on the fishing ground had a hard time in the recent bad weather, sch. Good Luck, Capt. James Goodwin, fared worse than the others. She came in at T wharf yesterday morning with her mainsail and foresail gone and her maintopmast broken. Capt. Goodwin was getting ready to return Tuesday when the northwester caught the big mainsail and tore big holes in it, rendering it useless, at the same time breaking the topmast. A trysail was rigged, and the schooner started on her way to Boston. Wednesday the foresail was torn into ribbons and with only her jib, jumbo sail and trysail to steady her the schooner came around the Cape and across the bay.

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MACKEREL SPURT PASSING.

Only Four Barrels Taken in Annisquam River.

The mackerel boats in Essex river yesterday afternoon did not do very well and it looks as though the tinker spurt there had petered out, for the best the fleet could do, up to this morning, was a total of four barrels.

The torchers, which have been dipping herring in Essex river, are still getting quite a few small mackerel mixed in with the herring.

Pacific Fish Market Conditions.

Regarding the present market conditions, the Robinson Fisheries Company, of Anacortes say:

"The present condition of the codfish business is much better for the dealers than it has been for some time past although there have been only three arrivals and the new fish have not yet been put on the market, and what orders are being received are filled from the stock of last season's catch. This has of course made prices rule somewhat higher and have reached a point where there is a visible profit. The codfish business could not continue as it has the past two years with no advantages gained in any way and the dealers finding their financial condition no better at the end of the season than when they began. No doubt any change for the improvement of the business would be hailed with delight, by all dealers."

Herring at Portland.

It was another big day for the herring here Wednesday for the whole fleet that has been after them came into port with fares varying in size. The following were the arrivals: Str. Brown, 17 barrels; str. Pet, 12; str. Elthie, 88; sloops Benny, 30; Good Luck, 47; Reliance, 22; Aphrodite, 9; Rara Avis, 16; Laconia, 10; Dolphin, 48; Sea Foam, 22; Island Gem, 21.

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Good Stocks Made.

Sch. Ingomar, Capt. Horace Wildes, stocked \$5013 as the result of her recent eastern salt shack cod trip, the crew sharing \$109.50 clear.

Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin L. Welch, stocked \$3539.91 on her recent fresh fishing trip to the eastward, the crew sharing \$81.60 clear.

Sailed for Burgeo, N. F.

Sch. Essex, Capt. Dominiek Arsenault, sailed this morning for Burgeo, N. F., for a cargo of frozen squid. Schs. Fannie A. Smith and Corsair, which are to operate with sch. Essex in securing and freezing the cargo, will sail shortly.

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Portland Fish Notes.

The Lord Brothers received information Wednesday that another cargo of dry fish would leave Tiverton, N. S., this week for Portland, the schooner Emma Haines, with 700 quintals.

Word received here Wednesday from Cape Porpoise was to the effect that the whole of the home fleet had put in there while there were a good many fishing vessels in port from other places.

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SCH. HIRAM LOWELL DISABLED.

At Cape Brogle, N. F., With Deck Swept and Headstays Gone.

Sch. Hiram Lowell, formerly of this port, now one of Capt. T. M. Nicholson's Bucksport, Me., salt doryhandliners, is in at Cape Brogle, N. F., accordingly to late telegraphic advices, with her deck swept and some of her head stays gone.

No details is given so it is not known whether there had been a gale at the Virgin Rocks grounds or whether the craft met heavy weather on the way home.

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TRAWLER FOAM SAVED MARKET.

Furnished Haddock Supply For Wharf Yesterday.

Once more Capt. Michael Green saved the T wharf fish dealers from being obliged to refuse orders for haddock yesterday. Several times while he was captain of the otter trawler Spray, Capt. Green arrived at T wharf just as the dealers were preparing to send telegrams to their customers telling them there was no haddock in the market. This time it was his new steamer, the Foam, that came opportunely to the help of the dealers.

The weather on the fishing grounds has been very bad for several days. At times the fishermen were not able to set their trawls, and at other times, when there was a letup in the storm for a few hours, the men would set them, then the wind would spring up again and they could not go after their lines.

Up to the arrival of the Foam yesterday there were only 75,000 pounds of haddock at the wharf, four times that quantity was necessary to fill regular orders. About 9.30 o'clock the smoke of a steamer was seen down the harbor. Glasses were taken out, and finally the sharp-sighted pronounced her the Foam, and buyers and dealers hurried to the exchange.

When the Foam came to the dock men hurried to the caplog, and hurled questions at Capt. Green. When the news that he had 55,000 pounds of haddock was brought to the exchange there was a grand cheer for Capt. Green. He had saved many of the dealers trouble, and they were grateful. A struggle for some of the fish was on as soon as the vessel's agent got on the selling platform and it took some time to sell.

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FARES AT BOSTON FEW AND LIGHT.

Prices of Fish Still at High Altitude.

Only 11 fares were at T wharf this morning at opening time and four of these were pollockers. There are no large fares in, sch. Speculator, with 35,000 pounds, having the largest catch. The other trips run from 2500 to 25,000 pounds.

Yesterday forenoon the steam trawler Foam came in with a big catch of haddock, hailing for 60,000 pounds and at the going prices, her stock must have been unusually large.

This morning the steamer Philomena brought in 30 barrels of fresh herring which were quickly grabbed up for bait.

Prices are still way up in the air, haddock bringing from \$3 to \$6, large cod \$6 to \$6.50, market \$4 to \$4.50 and pollock from \$2 to 2.10.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Motor, 1000 haddock, 1000 cod, 6000 hake, 5000 pollock.
Sch. Speculator, 22,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 13,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Annie Perry, 8000 haddock, 4500 cod, 15,000 hake.
Sch. William A. Morse, 7000 haddock, 3700 cod, 16,000 hake.
Sch. Fanny Belle Atwood, 16,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake.
Sch. Mary T. Fallon, 600 haddock, 1400 cod, 24,000 hake.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 15,000 pollock.
Sch. James and Esther, 15,000 pollock.
Sch. Volant, 25,000 haddock.
Sch. Diana, 2500 pollock.
Steamer Philomena, 30 bbls. fresh herring.

Oct. 14.

Steamer Foam, 55,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Emilia Enos, 5000 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Lochinvar, 4700 hake.
Haddock, \$3 to \$6 per cwt.; large cod, \$6 to \$6.50; market cod, \$4 to \$4.50; hake, \$1.75 to \$3; cusk, \$2.50; pollock, \$2 to \$2.10.

Oct. 14.

Herring at Shelburne, N. S.

Advices here today state that there is plenty of herring bait at Shelburne, N. S.

Oct. 15.

MORE MACKEREL IN SQUAM RIVER.

Italian Fishermen Made Good Hauls This Morning.

The Italian boat fishermen, who have been seining for tinker mackerel in Annisquam river with considerable success the past few days, made a regular strike this morning.

Up to 10 o'clock they had brought at least 75 barrels to Fort wharf, the great bulk of which were sold to Neal & Cooney, who will ship them to New York.

One of the boats made a big haul, getting 40 barrels out of the total amount landed. The fish seem to be working down out of the river again, toward Ipswich bay, for the best fishing recently has been down near Annisquam light, at the mouth of the river.

Mackerel Catch To Date.

The catch of salt mackerel by the New England fleet to date is 2,746 barrels, the catches for the recent years to date, being as follows: 1909, 15,769 barrels; 1908, 19,147 barrels; 1907, 30,174 barrels; 1906, 9,679 barrels; 1905, 28,888 barrels.

The catch of fresh mackerel by the New England fleet to date is 19,755 barrels, the catches for the recent years to date being as follows: 1909, 46,349 barrels; 1908, 47,307 barrels; 1907, 52,163 barrels; 1906, 33,913 barrels; 1905, 49,053 barrels.

Mackerel Imports To Date.

The imports of salt mackerel at Boston to date are 15,524 barrels, the imports for the recent years to date being as follows: 1909, 13,744 barrels; 1908, 28,708 barrels; 1907, 12,482 barrels; 1906, 24,511 barrels; 1905, 15,437 barrels.

The imports of fresh mackerel at Boston to date are 4,059 barrels, the imports to date for the past few years being as follows: 1909, 9,753 barrels; 1908, 11,509 barrels; 1907, 6,289 barrels; 1906, 17,251 barrels; 1905, 7,144 barrels.

Oct. 15.

Spanish Mackerel.

Spanish mackerel, which disappeared from Galveston about two weeks ago, have again returned, and some good-sized catches are being made. Some large catfish are being caught.

Some Spanish mackerel are being caught at Biloxi, Miss. The fish are running on both the beach and Back Bay.

Provincetown Bankers Home.

The Provincetown fishing schooners Gladstone and Monitor, which fitted out at T wharf last spring for a trip to the Grand Banks for salt codfish, have returned and are now at Provincetown. Both vessels have each 200,000 pounds of salt codfish on board.

Scallops Scarce.

Scallops are very scarce, due probably also to the storm, although the fishermen at the cape have not yet accepted the low price offered for their scallops and are not sending many to Boston.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley cleared from Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday.

Oct. 15.

Dogfish at Cape Negro Island.

Eben Nickerson, who receives at Cape Negro Island, N. S., for the reduction works, has bought from the boats there 500,000 dogfish to date.

Oct. 15.

CAPTURED STRANGE FISH.

Connecticut Fisherman Secured Strange Specimen at Hatchery.

Nelson Rathbun captured a fish Saturday none who has viewed it has ever seen before says the Noank, Conn., correspondent of the New London Times.

Mr. Rathbun was sitting on the dock at the hatchery when he noticed something that he had never seen the like of before come swimming down the river against the tide about six inches under water and swimming at a good rate. He took a scud net and caught it, and upon examining it found it was about a foot long and would weigh about three pounds. The skin is very pretty, being a dark brown with spots of darker brown and white.

When the fish is moving it looks as though it was swimming on its back, but during the entire time that it is in motion it is in the same position. Its propelling power is two large wings or fins that extend the entire length of it and work on the same principle as a propeller of a boat, starting at the head and waving towards the tail in an even and graceful way, one folding over the other. The under side is split the entire length to a depth of about half an inch, and this seems to be some sort of sucker as it will hold onto anything solid and it takes considerable strength to remove it.

The head and neck look the most like a bull, there being two horns on the top of the head and the shape being the same. Every one who has seen the fish says it is like nothing that they have ever seen before, and Mr. Rathbun, who has named it a dingheisergrinmick, will keep it a short time and then send it away to an aquarium.

FIND HERRING SCARCE.

Torchers Meeting with Poor Success In Ipswich Bay.

The bait fishermen are still meeting with poor success and herring are indeed scarce for the torch boats.

Some big spawn herring have been taken the past few days in the Heath and Gloucester Fresh Fish Company traps up off Kettle Island, and these have met with a ready sale, being of very fine quality.

It is reported that there has been a big body of these big herring off here the past two or three weeks, and had the net fishermen been after them some big hauls would have been made, at least that is the opinion of practical bait men.

This morning the two traps had 25 barrels of these herring and the torchers brought over 40 barrels from Essex river.

Bait at Burgeo, N. F.

Within the last two months over two hundred schooners, Canadian, American and local, have called at Burgeo for bait. Squid were plentiful and the fishermen sold them as high as 30 cents per hundred. The quantities taken varied from five thousand to forty thousand. It is estimated that the schooner paid \$50,000 for bait and little necessities that they required, but the greater portion of the amount was for squid.

Oct. 15.

Lunenburg Fish Notes.

Sch. Itaska sailed Wednesday afternoon for the West Indies with a cargo of fish shipped by Zwicker & Co., Limited.

The latest report from the sch. J. B. Young on the banks, states that the vessel has 1100 quintals of fish.

Sch. Hattie A. Heckman, Capt. Neil, of Gloucester, is on the marine railway having her top sides caulked.

The fall catch of the banking sch. Gladys B. Smith has been sold to the Atlantic Fish Companies, limited.

Sch. J. B. Young was reported at Sidney on Saturday with 1100 quintals of fish. She sailed again for the banks.

Sch. Alice Gertrude is fitting out for haddock fishing.

Oct. 15.

No Fish For Cold Storage at Newport.

The Providence, R. I., Bulletin says: "So short has been the early fall supply of fish that the Independent Ice Company's cold storage plant in Newport has been shut down for the first time in its history. It is usually the plan of the fishermen to store all fish not actually needed on the market at this time for future delivery, but the catch has been so small that there has been none to store."